

## THE TIMES.

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HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREAS-  
ING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF  
THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL  
THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COM-  
BINED.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1892.

## TWELVE PAGES.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

**VIRGINIA.**  
There was a collision on the Norfolk and Western railroad.—Richard Brightwell, a prosperous farmer of Prince Edward, attempts suicide.—A man named Bailey and his son were drowned at Evans' Wharf, Nanpamook river.—Charles Blake, recently arrested in New Jersey and brought back to Middlesex, has escaped a second time.—There was a very damaging storm in Westmoreland.—A new cave has been explored near Staunton.

**GENERAL.**  
Six lives were lost in a hotel fire at Taylor, California, Friday.—Colonel James L. Bangor has resigned as general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad.—Mr. Cleveland will receive the committee appointed to notify him of his nomination in New York.—A labor war is feared in Boise City, Idaho.—Senator Chittenden, late Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chili, is dead.—A Frenchman has confessed to having betrayed to Germany and Italy the secrets of the coast defenses of France.

We are fond of contrasting our liberty-loving and glorious Republic with imperial and despotic Russia, and boasting that we are the freest people on earth. Yet the Autocrat of all the Russias, with an immense standing army of 780,000 men, only pays out in pensions \$18,000,000 a year. We have an army of only 26,000 men, yet we are taxed \$40,000,000 a year for its support and pay at least \$150,000,000 a year now for pensions, while our pension list and tax list are steadily and rapidly increasing, and no one can tell when or where the end will be. During the next fiscal year it is estimated that the United States will pay out more money for pensions than all the other nations of the world combined. This is what less than four years of Republican rule have done.

UNDER the caption, "No Mistakes So Far," the Baltimore Sun truthfully says: "When the elections of 1890 showed what the winning issue was and how efficient Mr. Cleveland's tariff message had been in winning votes for his party, many persons quoted General Grant's reported saying: 'You can always rely upon the Democratic party to blunder.' But the event has shown that the party is wiser than its would-be leaders. Many of the latter wished to push aside the tariff issue. The party said, No. Then they wished to pass a free-coinage bill and thus shove the tariff indirectly. The party said, No and compelled its majority in Congress to halt. Then the would-be leaders made a hard drive to put aside Mr. Cleveland, the logical candidate, but here, too, the party was wiser than its politicians. The net result? The best issue is kept to the front and the best man to lead is at the head of the Democratic host. The party has steered clear of all the pitfalls dug in its path. Such is the virtue of devotion to a principle."

The Democratic platform in its plank against centralization proclaims: "We solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic." The New York Herald well says that this strikes "at the greatest evil of the past quarter of a century in our governmental system and the most menacing danger of the present."

Most encouraging reports come from South Carolina and other Southern States of the abundant harvests already gathered this season and the very promising condition of the growing crop. In South Carolina, according to the Columbia Register, one of the finest crops of wheat and oats ever known has been harvested, and corn is as promising as the land can grow. Grain seems for the first time since the war, to have gotten the upper hand of King Cotton and to have captured a goodly strip of his territory. This may have the effect of restoring the serenity of our South Carolina friends, and keep them from committing self-destruction by voting against the Democratic party.

The Washington Post thinks Cleveland and Stevenson are a big mouthful for an inebriate Democrat at a ratification meeting. Well, let him try the Atlanta Constitution's plan and say "Cleveland and Stevenson."

Let every Southern white man remember that every vote cast against the Democracy, whether for the Republican or the Third party, is a vote for the Force bill.

## THE PLAIN ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The excitement attending the nominations of both parties has now about subsided, and the voters are beginning to consider seriously the issues of the campaign. These issues are clearly set forth before the people in the platforms of the two parties—so plainly that a child can understand them, and every voter of the land will therefore have no difficulty in deciding how he should cast his ballot.

The two subjects of the greatest moment to be considered are Tariff Reform and the Force Bill. Of these Tariff Reform is the one in which the whole country has personal interest. Every farmer in the land who has to purchase farming implements in whole or in part of iron, or who has to provide himself and family with comfortable clothing; every woman who has to purchase tin-ware and cooking utensils, and do her regular shopping for herself and children; every consumer of every class in the country, and all persons who have to buy articles imperatively necessary to their existence, are individually and collectively, directly interested in reform of the Tariff, for that Tariff, as it now exists, lays a heavy burden upon the shoulders of them all for the support both of the manufacturer and the Government. By the shutting out of imports the lucky manufacturing monopolist is given absolute control of the home markets, and can exact what tribute he pleases from the toiling masses, while the reduction of customs revenue, through the decrease of imports, creates a deficiency in the Treasury which must be made up by taxation of the people. And so the average man is forced to pay double taxes, once to the manufacturer for his goods and again to the Government for its support.

Surely every consumer in every section of this broad land must wish to be relieved of such monstrous and unnecessary burdens of taxation imposed upon him that a few rich may grow richer, while he, becoming poorer and poorer, is compelled to toil for the benefit of others. But even all this hardship, which, if anything, weighs more heavily on the Southern farmer and planter than any other class of people, because he is less able to bear the load of taxation imposed upon him, sinks into insignificance when the Force Bill is considered. What advantage would it be to the people of the South if they had all the money in the world, and could purchase, without inconvenience, the best of everything, if they must have their elections controlled by United States bayonets and Federal Marshals, negroes placed over them everywhere; negro judges on the bench; negro representatives in Congress; negro policemen on the streets; negro guests at the hotels; negroes in the theatres and at our restaurants; in short, the negro everywhere lordling superciliously and insolently over the whites? What Southern man can think of such a state of affairs without his blood boiling?

Yet this is exactly what will happen if the Republican win. The Northern taxpayer will still have to groan and sweat under the imposition of McKinleyism, but the Southern gentleman and citizen, in addition to this, will find himself bound hand and foot and given over to Republican scalawags of negro masters. If any one thinks this is exaggeration, let him recall the horrors of reconstruction, the terrible experience of which period is not so far in the past as to be forgotten. And then let any Southern man, when he recalls those fearful days, vote if he dares the Republican ticket, either directly as a Republican, or indirectly as a member of any so-called Third party. When these facts are brought home to them face to face, it cannot be possible that any Southern State can be so insanely idiotic as to prove recreant to themselves and the Democracy.

## TO DISCONTENTED DEMOCRATS OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

Your opposition to Mr. Cleveland is based solely upon considerations relative to silver. We therefore beg your earnest attention to a few facts which we shall state. We affirm on the honor of THE TIMES that every statement made is an actual fact, and each one of you can ascertain it to be so if you will examine the authorities to which we refer.

Those who manage the affairs of the Farmers' Alliance have taught you to believe that the currency of the United States is less than \$5 per capita. Whether knowingly or not, they have deceived you. The currency of the United States, per capita, gold, silver and paper, is \$25.62, of England is \$17.90, of Germany is \$16.40, of Austria is \$10.52, of Russia is \$6.63, of France is \$4.11. (See statement of the Director of the Mint of May 24, 1892, furnished to Mr. Sherman and quoted by him in his speech of May 31, 1892—Congressional Globe. All the Democratic Senators agree that the table is correct.) France, then, is the only one of these countries whose circulation per capita is greater than that of the United States.

You say that free coinage of a 412½ grain dollar will make money much more abundant, and, therefore, increase the price of your crops. We admit that this may in time become so, but we tell you that the dollar under free coinage will buy much less than the dollar now; 412½ grains of silver is worth less than seventy cents.

Silver is practically demonetized now all over Europe and European countries are trying to sell their stocks of silver. Four billions of dollars of this are now in sight, all of which we must buy and coin to keep a silver dollar up to par with a gold dollar. It is more than the debt of the United States was during the war. Do you think it possible to do this? It is not. Besides, the silver mines are adding to this stock about \$150,000,000 more of silver each year, and their supply is increasing, owing to improved methods of smelting ores. By free coinage you will in the course of time, perhaps, increase the stock of money, but it will be with debased money. The dollar you get will be worth only two-thirds of a dollar. You will send gold to a premium and drive it out of the country and you will create a financial panic such as the world never dreamed of.

You have been taught to believe that some injustice was done you by the act of Congress passed in 1873, demonetizing silver. No injustice was done you by that act, as you will see by attending to the following statement of facts.

One of the earliest acts of General Washington's administration was giving attention to putting the currency on a permanent basis. The subject was committed to Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. They took gold and silver coins, melted them down, weighed them and compared them. They fixed the ratio as fifteen to one. But because they had used worn and abraded silver coin, they undervalued silver. Consequently when fifteen ounces of silver were coined into silver dollars and one ounce of gold was coined into gold dollars each silver dollar was intrinsically worth more than each gold dollar. At that time silver was the money of account of the world and it was in demand for currency. Consequently but little silver was offered for coinage, and what was coined was at once shipped to Europe and sold as bullion. In 1805 there had been coined only 1,489,000 silver dollars, and as these were

shipped to Europe as fast as they were coined Mr. Jefferson, then President, without any authority of law for it, stopped further coinage of silver dollars, and no more were coined until 1836. About that time the ratio between silver and gold was raised to 16 to 1, but this still undervalued silver, making the silver dollar worth about five cents more than the gold dollar. Between 1836 and 1873 6,592,000 silver dollars were coined, and all of these had gone out of the country, except \$1,250,000 which were deposited in the Treasury of the United States. There had been a good deal of subsidiary coinage in the mean time, but that being undervalued, it also had gone out of the country, so that in 1873 we were entirely without change and the "shipplaster" was invented and came into vogue as a substitute for change.

In 1864 Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate on re-ferencing the facts to Congress got it to pass a bill making the half dollars, quarters and dimes contain 8 per cent. less of silver and thus made them stay here. But they were made legal tender for only \$5, consequently no transactions were based on them. They were used for change only. Between 1854 and 1873 \$43,000,000 of this subsidiary coinage was put out, so that in 1873 this amount of taken coinage and 1,250,000 of silver dollars was all the silver money in this country. Stick a pin then, right there, you are not injured by demonetization because when the demonetizing act was passed in 1873, there was no silver money in the country. If you will look at the report of the Director of the Mint for 1891 at page 289 you will find proof of all this.

You are told that the act demonetizing silver was surreptitiously and fraudulently passed through Congress. The records prove the charge to be false, and if you will attend for a moment to the facts existing at the time your own common sense will tell you it is false. Prior to 1873 American coined silver had never been a currency in the United States except small coins for change, because silver was so much undervalued that it left the country as soon as it was coined. In 1861 the Director of the Mint called the Government's attention to this fact, and advised either that no more silver dollars should be coined or silver enough should be taken out of the dollar to reduce its value to that of the gold dollar. See finance report for 1861, p. 623.

In 1866, the Deputy Controller of the Treasury, John Jay Knox, being directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect the mints and make a report on them, recommended the same thing. In 1869 the Secretary of the Treasury directed Mr. Knox and Dr. Landerman, Director of the Mint, to codify all the mint laws, at that time in great confusion. They wrote one bill from them all. This bill omitted provision for coining the silver dollar, and this is the bill which demonetized silver. They made a report on the subject, which set out what had been explained by the Director of the Mint in 1861 and by Mr. Knox in 1866. They called especial attention in several places in the report to the fact that this bill left off all provisions for the silver dollar, giving the same reasons for it.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent the bill and report to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the House recommending that the bill should be passed as drawn. The bill and report were printed, sent to the Finance Committee, reported, debated, sent back to the Finance Committee three times, and debated each time in open Senate. The same thing took place with great elaborateness in the House. The debates show that the fact that the bill demonetized silver was especially pointed out and debated by a number of leading members. The debates on the bills the House occupy 66 columns of the Globe, and those of the Senate 78 columns. The bill was pending before five sessions of Congress and from 1870 to 1873. Any one who doubts these statements can determine their truth for himself by looking to the record. Look to the Congressional Globe for 1870-'73, and to the testimony of John Jay Knox given before the Committee on Coinage of the House in 1869-'71. It is contained in the "Report and Hearings of the Committee on Coinage on the Senate Silver Bill for the Free Coinage of Gold and Silver, Second session Forty-first Congress," p. 426. The document is printed as one column and your congressman can send it to you if you will copy this title and ask him for it. Don't let him put you off. He can get it for you if he chooses and you will find it as true as the sun.

The substance of the matter is: All Europe (except England, which demonetized silver in 1816) demonetized silver between 1871 and 1873, and offered its silver for sale. The mines of Colorado and Nevada commenced making their yields in 1873. The owners of these mines looked around for a market for their silver, and there was none. Not only so, but Europe, which had been buying, was now a seller against them. To make a market for their silver (they raised) all this clamor of fraud in passing the act of 1873 so as to get it repealed and thereby to make the United States Government a buyer of their silver. They would make you destroy yourselves to make a market for their product.

Are you willing to bring the Force bill on yourselves that you may pursue the ignis fatuus of free coinage?

## THE ANTI-SEMITIC WAR.

It seems indeed a singular, and to the American mind a barbarous, thing that a Jew has to fight a fatal duel simply because he is a Jew. Yet such has just been witnessed in France, when Captain Mayer was forced by public sentiment to go upon the field and meet the Marquis de Mores for no other offense. And what is more, this same Marquis declares that he is ready to meet all comers on the same issue, for he declares he is fighting for a principle.

In this instance the Marquis had little trouble in slaying his antagonist, because he was very skillful with the use of the small sword with which they fought, while the Captain was not much of an expert. He may yet find, however, some foeman worthy of his steel and his superior in skill amongst the Jewish gentlemen of France, and, if so, his career will be brief and decidedly inglorious, for if it be principle which really actuates him in his determination to exterminate the Jew in France, it is the principle of a cold-blooded ruffian, and not of a man made by the same Creator who made the Jew. Such a preposterous doctrine seems the height of wicked absurdity in this enlightened age.

It will be interesting to see what will be done with the blood-thirsty Anti-Semite Marquis. It is reported that he will be arrested and tried, but it is very doubtful if anything of consequence will result from that, for the French seem to be following the example of the Germans in their hatred of the Jewish people. It looks now as if it is only in England and the United States that the Jews can have equal rights assured them before the law, and it is a shame upon the civilized world that it should be so. Especially is it a disgrace to France, which a hundred years ago boasted that it was the champion of universal fraternity, that now men should be compelled to risk their lives in brutal combat

with their superiors in arms upon the so-called field of honor merely because they belong to the semitic race.

It is estimated that receipts at the custom-houses this year will be under the workings of the McKinley law about \$175,000,000, while it will require \$160,000,000 to meet the demands of the pension lists. Only \$15,000,000, therefore out of the fund raised by "the tax the foreigners pay" will be available for public uses, and all needed above that sum must be raised by taxes which the people pay. Thus while the McKinley tariff cuts down receipts, it necessitates a double taxation of the citizen—once to enrich the monopolist, and again to maintain the Government.

## NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Charles E. Goldsborough, associate judge of the circuit court of Maryland, died at Cambridge, in that State, Friday evening, aged sixty-two. Judge Goldsborough had been in bad health for a number of years.

A panther has been prowling around the Bayview nursery, in the extreme southern part of St. Louis, for more than a week. Sheep and young calves have been killed, and the city's deer at Coronado Park were killed. Traps have been set for the animal.

Professor Eben Horsford, of Harvard University, has convinced himself that he has found the exact spot on which Liebfrieh set up a house in Cambridge, Mass., in the year 1090, and has asked the authorities of the city for permission to fence it in. The plot is near the Cambridge Hospital.

Senator Gorman stated Friday morning that the national committee would meet in New York some time between July 10th and 20th to prepare for the campaign. It was reported that Mr. Harry, of Pennsylvania, would be a candidate for the chairmanship. Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, has also been talked of.

It was reported in Chicago Friday that Judge Gresham has had an interview at his home with a committee of Third Party men, and on being urged to become the presidential candidate of that party, intimated that it was his duty to make the sacrifice. The judge went to Indianapolis the same afternoon.

During the next few weeks Receiver Yardley, of the defunct Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, will be busy paying out to the depositors the first dividend, which will amount to \$280,000. The total liabilities are now \$2,700,000, and it is probable that there will be no more dividends, as every effort has already been made to realize on the few assets of the broken bank.

At Holland Patent, near Utica, N. Y., Mr. Cleveland's old home, the citizens generally turned out Friday night and had a cannon fired, and music, fire-works and serenades filled out the evening. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is traveling in Europe, but she is in charge of the residence "The Weeds," illuminated the building in honor of the occasion.

Mrs. Della T. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, arrived in New York Friday on the steamship Germanic. She stated it as her belief that a strong reaction was setting in among the Irish people in favor of the principles maintained by her son. But she feared that lack of money would prevent the Parnellites from contesting some seats in the coming election which they might be able to carry.

Early Friday morning fire was discovered in the office of the chief engineer of the General Electric Company, on the eighth floor of the Edison building, Nos. 42 and 44 Broad street, New York. A number of valuable papers and documents were destroyed, and the room and its furniture were utterly wrecked. This is the second fire that has taken place in the Edison building within the last week. It is said that the first had the appearance of being of incendiary origin. A thorough investigation will be made.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, arrived in Washington Friday afternoon. After spending a few hours with his wife, who had preceded him a few days, and with his daughter, who has just graduated with high honors from the Academy of Visitation, Georgetown, he left for New York, whence he sails to-day for Europe, where he will spend a few months. The ex-Senator will return, however, in time to take part in the fall campaign.

A State silver convention, composed of 260 delegates, representing every county, was held at Kansas City, Friday. Three presidential electors were nominated to cast, if elected, the electoral vote of the State for some man pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Seven thousand voters in the State have signed a pledge to vote only on that line. Nevada's total vote in 1890 was 12,340. During the session George W. Cassidy, once a congressman, and the Democratic nominee for Congress, fell dead at the close of a speech.

Edwin J. Ryan, of Washington, the abiding of the Secretary of the Treasury's office clerk, has not been found. He got \$30,000 instead of \$20,000, as first reported. The money was in two packages, one consigned by the National Bank of the Republic of Washington to the Hanover National Bank of New York city, containing \$25,000, the other from the Second National Bank of Washington to the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, containing \$5,000. The money has been paid by the express company to the banks.

Senator Allen, of Washington, has received from the Secretary of the Treasury a magnificent gold medal, to be transmitted to Mrs. Martha White, of Washington State, for rescuing three shipwrecked sailors of the British ship *Perseus*. Engraved in a circle around the face of the medal are the words: "In testimony of heroic deeds in rescuing three men from drowning." On the reverse side of the medal is the inscription: "United States of America. Act of Congress, June 20, 1874."

The thoroughbred Arabian stallion *Idalmu* has been bought by Adolphus H. Spreckels, of San Francisco, son of the sugar millionaire, and is reported to have paid \$15,000 for the horse. *Idalmu* is a full brother to Sir Modred and Cheviot, being by Tracerud out of *Idalia*, by Cambrinus. The horse comes from a family that has won more noted races than any other in Australia. He represents a combination of breeding that possesses stamina, speed and endurance, and corresponds to Longfellow of the American turf. Spreckels is said to be ambitious to breed thoroughbreds that will bring credit to the State. He has practically unlimited means, as his father recently gave him \$1,000,000 as his share of the profits in the Philadelphia refinery deal, in which Mr. Spreckels mulcted the Sugar Trust. Spreckels has a magnificent stock farm at Aplos, near Santa Cruz.

Malcolm Ford, of Brooklyn, the well-known amateur athlete, who held the all-round championship of America for the years '85, '86, '87 and '88, and who has also won numerous trophies and honors in various special contests, was married on Wednesday afternoon to Miss Janet Wilhelmina Graves, a daughter of the late Robert Graves, of Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's brother, Robert Graves, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The bride's two sisters, the Misses Marie R. and Emma H. Graves, were maid of honor and bridesmaid. Mr. W. C. Ford, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Mr. Leo Graves and Mr. Paul L. Ford were the ushers. The Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster, of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, performed the ceremony. On account of his fondness for athletics Malcolm Ford was disinclined by his father, an actual settler in the West, to be married by the other heir, however, so that he will eventually receive his portion.

Miss Calhoun, one of the most expert money handlers in the Treasury Department at Washington, has the remarkable record of counting 83,000 coins in a single day, each coin passing through her hands, and so delicate has her sense of touch become that she should detect a counterfeit coin in the lot she would detect it even when counting at this tremendous rate. She spreads the coins upon a large glass-top desk and draws them off with the tips of her fingers one, two, three or four at a time, as she pleases, and her four fingers are all equally educated to the work. Her eyes have nothing to do with the detection of false coins. Her fingers do it all. They have become so very familiar with the exact weight of a true coin, the feeling of it and the amount of its resistance, that she can pick out a piece of spurious gold, silver, nickel or copper money attracts her attention instantly.

Two additional packages of bonds and coupons were received from the New York committee yesterday by Second Auditor Hyland amounting to \$181,193 and \$132,627 respectively.

DRY GOODS, &amp;c.

## Fourqurean, Price &amp; Co.

## FORCED SALE

—OF—

## SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Anticipatory of our move, that will take place early the coming fall, we beg leave to call especial attention to the following:

All Staple goods, such as Colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, in street, evening and opera shades, at the uniform reduction of 10 per centum from regular rate. High novelties in Suit patterns at the following specially reduced rates:

14 Scotch and English Cheviots or Tweed Patterns, \$16, \$18 and \$20, now reduced to \$11.50 per pattern.

7 English Checks for traveling wear that were \$12.50, now \$7.50 per pattern.

17 Assorted patterns in Crepon and Cheviot Effects, were \$10, now \$7 per pattern.

All other Suits at correspondingly reduced figures.

38-inch Scotch Suitings, about 800 yards, that were 50c. and 60c., now at the uniform rate of 37½c.

2 pieces 50-inch Scotch Suiting that we sold at 90c. now must go at 50c.

All the Bedford Challies, Pekin Challies that were held at 87½c. now will be 60c.

French Printed Challies, were 65c., now 50c.

All the Domestic Printed Challies at the closing price of 12½c. These were 20c.

Outing Cloths that were 12½c. now 8½c.

## REMNANTS.

A large and comprehensive lot of remnants culled from the entire stock of Colored Dress Stuffs at about 25c. on the dollar.

These values are most excellent, and an EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

(je 26-su, tn&fr)

Can you afford to run the chances of having your family sick by drinking impure, unfiltered water, made more so by the mild winter, which has left all the germs of last summer, which will be increased as the weather gets warmer, and which your Family Physician will tell you causes bowel trouble and other complaints, when you can buy the

## PASTEUR FILTER,

which will last you a life-time, and cannot get out of order, for \$9? This is a serious matter and you should give it some attention at once by calling on us.

## RICHMOND CHINA CO.,

1003 MAIN STREET.

SEE OUR PERFECTION REFRIGERATORS.

(je 26-su, tn&fr)

## DO YOU WANT A PLEASANT, COOL, SUMMER HOME?

CALL ON

## HARRISON &amp; POWERS

AND SECURE A LOT IN

## OAK PARK.

This place lays south and east of Brookland Park. Large and deep lots, wide alleys, superb drainage, sewerage.

Small cash payment; balance on small monthly payments. Prices low. City railway will run to the property via First-street viaduct.

(je 26-su, w, fm)

## ROSE'S, NATURE'S FOOD.

No. 105 E. Broad St.

1774. 1892.

18TH YEAR.  
Wheat the Most Precious Cereal of the World.

## Tin and Woodenware.

72 Tea Spoons, 6 for 1c.  
500 Tea Strainers, 2c.  
300 Tin Buckets, 4c.  
24 Square Sauce Pans, 6c.  
72 Rock-Tin Dish Pans, 5c.  
66 Quarter Building Pans, 5c.  
40 Tin Wall Pans, 10c.  
144 Hoop Brass-Bound Pails, 25c.  
84 Hoop Painted Pails, 10c.  
45 Fly Traps, 10c.  
215 Steel Ladles, 75c.  
500 3-Foot Clothes Lines, 4c.  
20 Box Coffee Mills; regular price 75c., 50c.

## Crockery.

Dinner Set, 10 Pieces Underglaze Decorative  
36 Plates, 2 Cake Plates, 1 Baker, 1 Gravy, 1  
Pickle, 2 Covered Dishes, 1 Sugar, 1 Butter, 12  
Creams, 1 Bowl, 1 Pitcher, 12 Cups and Saucers,  
12 Individual Butters.

\$8.07.

## Glassware.

66 Half-Gallon Glass Pitchers, 15c.  
144 Crystal Goblets, 1c.  
500 Crystal Wines, 3c.  
12 Parlor Lamps, Decorated Shade and Vase,  
5c.

## No. 1 Cooking Stove

FOR WOOD.

With 1 Clothes Boiler, 2 Pots and Covers, 1  
Tea Kettle, 2 Frying Pans, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1  
Sauce Pan, 4 Baking Pans, 6-Foot Pipe, 1 Elbow,  
1 Fork, Scraper, Lifter.

\$9.39.

(my 22-su, f)

## PATAPSCO MILLS A, B AND C.

Grind the CHOICEST VARIETY from 1897  
wheat State of the Union. This selection of  
wheat and PERFECT COMBINATION MILLS